

ADAMS SENTINEL

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885. NO. 3.

POETRY.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? Thy neighbor! Is he whom thou Hast power to aid and bless; Whose aching heart or burning brow Thy soothing hand may press. Thy neighbor! 'Tis the fainting poor, Whose eye is wan and dim, Whom hunger sends from door to door— Go thou, and succor him. Thy neighbor! 'Tis that weary man, Whose years are at their brim, But low with sickness, cares and pains— Go thou and comfort him. Thy neighbor! 'Tis the heart bereft Of every earthly gem; Widow and orphan helpless left— Go thou and shelter them. Thy neighbor! Yonder toiling slave, Fetter'd in thought and limb, Whose hopes are all beyond the grave— Go thou and ransom him. When'er thou meet'st a human form, Less favor'd than thine own, Remember 'tis thy neighbor worm, Thy brother, or thy son. Oh, pass not, pass not heedless by, Perhaps thou canst redeem The breaking heart from misery— Go share thy lot with him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Observer.

BRUSSELS, 1835.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

I have just returned from Waterloo. The distance from Brussels is 12 miles. The road lies, nearly half the way, thro' a very thick and tall beech forest. At the time of this great battle, it was much more extensive than it is now. Large tracts of it have been recently cleared up, and the process of blighting the land under cultivation, in its various stages, reminded me more of what every one meets with in the newly settled parts of the U. States, than I ever dreamed of seeing in one of the old countries of Europe. The road, as might be expected, perhaps, is exceedingly infested with beggars, of both sexes and of all ages. And while you are two or three miles from the place you may expect to be met by from two to half a dozen guides, who not only tender their services, but insist upon showing you the field of battle. One of these ran nearly half a mile by the side of our carriage, till another, whom we had been told was better acquainted with the field, made his appearance, & the first gave up the chase. As you come up a little nearer, women and children rally out with maps, and plans, and relics; and you can no more shake them off than—I was going to say, what? One wants to sell you a bullet, another offers you a grape-shot, another a brass eagle, such as the French cavalry wore upon their helmets, another a small piece of a bomb-shell, and so on. One little interesting girl, in particular, who met us with some small trophy, seemed so anxious to trade, that I was vexed with the lazaroni, for having got away all my notes before she came away. The only relic which I brought away was a piece of charcoal from the ruins of the farmhouse of Hougoumont, that was burnt, full of the wounded, during the engagement. This I value the more, as I felt quite sure it was not manufactured for the occasion. In some respects, the field of Waterloo has undergone considerable changes since the battle. A part of the forest through which Blucher brought his Prussians into the action, has been cut down, as also has another small forest on the right wing of the British army, where the battle raged with the most horrible fury and slaughter. But the greatest alteration has been made by the erection of an immense mound, or rather pyramid of earth, near the British centre. To build this pyramid, which is nearly one-third of a mile in circumference at the base, and about two hundred feet high, the ground has been taken away, to the depth of several feet, for a great distance, so as to render the most commanding point of Wellington's position to a dead level. This, it is said, military men regard as a kind of sacrilege which they will not soon forget nor forgive. At first I felt a little inclined to complain of it too; but when I came to ascend to the top of the mound, and to see what a perfect map there lies out before you of the whole scene of action; and especially when I came to look eastward and westward and northward and southward, over one of the most fertile and lovely landscapes that ever my eyes beheld, I confess I was glad the pyramid had been raised, even at whatever expense of military taste. Upon the top of the mound is a square stone pillar, or rather a high pedestal, surmounted by an immense lion, resting one foot upon a globe, and presenting a fine appearance, not only from the plain below, but from a great distance in every direction. Every one who has the heart of a christian or a philosopher, and who is not readily conceited, that as I stood over this grave-yard of two mighty armies, and looked first at the ground, and then at the place of battle, I was oppressed by such a throng of rushing thoughts, as can never be adequately expressed, and that when I descended from this watch-tower of death, and walked slowly away, I could not help exclaiming, O Lord, what is man? What is he in his ambition, in his wrath, in the pride of his power, in his cruelty to his own flesh, and in his con-

tempt of the law and authority of his God?

Here, it has been said, was the great battle of emancipation fought on the 18th of June, 1815. Whether it was such, I shall not now stop to inquire. Sure I am that the results of that murderous conflict have not answered the expectations of many enlightened christian patriots who rejoiced in the mighty downfall which it immediately occasioned. And is that really the very spot on which the most remarkable man of his age staked his diadem, and in the defence of which so many thousands of the bravest of the brave poured out their blood? Is it true history or is it fable that I have so often read? How calm and peaceful is every thing now, as if the breath of mortal strife had never caused so much as a leaf to tremble! How bright is that sun which looks down upon it to-day! Did the instruments of death never intercept those beams? Did the sun of Waterloo ever mourn over the carnage of a great battle? Now in conscious security, the peasantry are there at their work. The ripening harvest is there, and soon will the reapers be there, to gather it in, and return with joy, bringing their sheaves with them. But the truth cannot be controverted. Acellama is the proper name of that field. For there, two mighty armies met, steel to steel. There, flying from rank to rank, went forth the dreadful note of preparation; and the war-horse "pawed in the valley, and went on to meet the armed men." There broke forth "the thunder of the captains, and the shouting, and there were the garments rolled in blood." There was the shock of those veterans who had conquered Europe on one side, and of those lion hearts which, from the cliffs of their own little island, had bid defiance to the conqueror, on the other. There raged from hour to hour of awful uncertainty that iron storm, which threatened to beat down every living thing into the dust. There thousands upon thousands fell to rise no more. From that gory field went up the voices of the wounded and the dying, and entered into the ears of Him who hath said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." There the victor in an hundred battles played his last game—for at the close of that day the star of Napoleon went down "into the blackness of darkness forever." "It was a glorious battle!" so said the warrior, so said the politician, so said the moralist, so said the republican, so said the christian, so said the united voice of Europe and America. But a christian, as a philanthropist, as a man, I protest against this decision. Before heaven and earth, I protest against it. There is no true glory in slaying forty thousand men in one day, and maiming as many more. That terrible battle ought never to have been fought. Does any meet me here and say it was necessary? Who, I demand, created that necessity? It was the work of man, and not of God. Nothing but human depravity could ever have made such a battle necessary. I do not undertake to decide where the guilt lay. That is quite another question. But war is an insatiable demon. War is wholesale murder, and it is impossible for murder to come from Him who hath said, "Thou shalt not kill." The field of Waterloo ought never to have been heard of by the civilized world; and were the principles of the christian religion, to or of all councils of states and kingdoms, no such murderous conflict would ever again disgrace the pages of history. But still it was a glorious victory! It was glorious to be wounded there, to die there, and to be buried there was to sleep in the bed of glory! It was glorious intelligence that flew from nation to nation, from continent to continent! Yes, it was as glorious as the slaughter of forty thousand men could make it! For when the news reached England, as I well remember to have read in the papers, the Park's Tower guns were fired, and there was great public feasting & rejoicing throughout the land. Yes, there was a flood of glory. But oh! was there nothing else? Where were the widows, and parents, and sisters, and orphans, of those who died at Waterloo? Could the roar of cannon and the ringing of bells assuage their grief? Could the general rejoicing bring back to them their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers? Glorious as that great victory was in the eyes of the nation, it was tears and agony and death to the bereaved. H. H.

The most unhappy.—Cosroes, King of Persia, in conversation with two philosophers and his Vizier, asked, "What situation of man is most deplorable?" One of the philosophers maintained that it was old age, accompanied with extreme poverty; the other, that it was to have the body afflicted by infirmities, and worn out, and the heart broken by a heavy series of misfortunes. "I know a condition it is that of him who has passed through life without doing good, and who, unexpectedly surprised by death, is sent to appear before the sovereign Judge."

A Good Proposition.—We learn that a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of King's county, N. Y. have resolved to send a petition to the next Legislature, for the passage of a law granting divorces in all cases where either party to the marriage is a confirmed drunkard. There ought also to be a clause for a divorce in favor of the female when her husband neglects through shiftlessness to provide for her. Such a memorial would be signed by at least one-half the inhabitants of this city, if presented to them. The ladies, we are sure, would take great interest in the passage of such a law.—N. Y. Sun.

Sir Astley Cooper was one of the most eminent physicians and physiologists in England. He said he never suffered ardent spirits in his house, thinking them to be evil spirits; and added, "if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the nervous systems, and insanity, which I have seen, as the effects of drinking, they would be satisfied that ardent spirits and destructive poisons are synonymous." Cheerful Music.—The poet Campani once asked his friend Haydn, "how it happened that his church music was almost always of an animating, cheerful, and even gay description." To this Haydn's answer was—"I cannot make it otherwise; I write according to the thoughts which I feel. When I think upon God, my heart is so full of joy, that the notes dance and leap, as it were, from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me if I serve him with a cheerful spirit." The following anecdote is related of a distinguished lawyer of New Hampshire. The incident took place at the court House, in Exeter, N. H. on a Saturday afternoon, some years ago. The two great guns of the New Hampshire bar, Messrs. J. M. and I. B. had been battling all the week, and the most important cases had been disposed of. The judge was half asleep, the jury in scarcely a better condition and cases were decided before those interested hardly knew which way to turn. At about 4 o'clock, an old man was placed at the bar, accused of passing counterfeit money. There were but few persons in the Court House—the lawyers who had finished their business, had gone home, and the fellow seemed in a fair way to be rapidly consigned to the state prison. Mr. B. the younger gun, sat with his arms folded and his feet upon the edge of the table, apparently asleep, while the attorney general examined two or three witnesses. Never was justice hurried through in a more summary manner. The evidence was direct and conclusive, and as witness after witness left the stand, the old prisoner's face grew paler and paler, and he trembled at the certainty of his fate. By and by Mr. B. opened his eyes, cast a glance at the gray hairs of the culprit, yawned gently, and turning to the attorney general, said audibly—"I'll defend this man." He asked no questions of the witnesses, and took no notes—but when the evidence was through, he rose and delivered one of the most beautiful arguments we ever heard. The testimony which appeared clear as noonday, he pulled all to pieces—he made discord of harmony—he sowed sense—discrepancy of the most exact agreement—and when he touched upon the old man's unjust sufferings, he even drew tears. Without leaving their seats the jury declared the prisoner "Not Guilty!" The weeping man with clasped hands leaned forward, seeming to invoke a blessing upon the head of his defender. "Let him out, constable," said Mr. B. "and now, you oldascal, go about your business, and never let me catch you passing counterfeit money again." The jury stared in wonder—and we left the Court-house laughing, yet sorrowful.—Galaxy. The correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Antwerp, describes the Church of Notre Dame, "with its tower of finely hewn and sculptured stone, springing up in its light and faultless symmetry, four hundred and eighty-four feet into the sky"—and adds: "We afterwards mounted the top of the spire, or rather to the terrace, 15 feet below the pinnacle of the Cross, by the 622 steps. The eye ranges over a perfectly flat country, spread out like a mass of twenty or thirty miles all around—a map of cultivated fields and villages—and yet there is hardly an equal extent of country in all Europe that has been so often swept with the fire and sword, and desolated of war. Indeed Belgium has been the battle-field of all Europe—and even some of the flooded fields and villages along the Scheldt—the blackened shattered ruins of the citadel and arsenal, are not too early the desolation which foreign armies spread around them. The lines of the citadel, with its defences, can be distinctly traced from the spot where we stood. During the late siege, thousands flocked to Antwerp to witness the progress of the 'Grand Game' by the French Engineers, and this spire was thronged day and night by eager spectators. During the nineteen days of the siege, sixty-three thousand cannon balls were fired, and nearly the same number of bombs thrown into the citadel, crush-

ing and shattering every habitable thing within the walls, except the bomb-proof casemates.

A gentleman who was with us at this time, was on the upper terrace of the tower, when the great bomb, measuring two feet in diameter, was thrown from a mortar weighing 15,000 pounds. It must have been terrific to have marked its progress by the light of the match, as it sped on its errand of destruction—and then have witnessed the havoc which followed its explosion. Of all the sacks and sieges, which Antwerp and its citadel has experienced, none will compare with the one conducted by the Prince of Parma, in 1585. And the scenes of the night of the 4th of April, are unparalleled for terrible splendor in the history of war. For months had the Prince beleaguered the city with 80,000 men. He had exhausted all the resources of enterprise, perseverance and science to carry the citadel, but without success. He at last succeeded in throwing piers half-way across the Scheldt, and by mooring barges in large numbers beyond, cut off all communication by the river with the besieged. The only escape from famine for the garrison and people of Antwerp was in the destruction of these works. On the night of the 4th, black with tempests, the preparations which had been made for this end by an Italian engineer of the name of Giambelli, were put in practice. Three large ships, accompanied by several smaller ones, covered with tar and other flammable substances, were suddenly lighted up, and directed against the barrier of boats and the pier. The cannon directed against these spectre ships, could not arrest the current of the stream which bore them down, and by agitating they only increased the volume of flame. The surface of the Scheldt was sheeted with fire, and the darkness of the night was lighted up with the brightness of mid-day. The foremost ship exploded, but without discharging the missiles of death with which it was loaded. But this only lured more within the reach of the two ships that followed. The Prince, with numerous officers and men, rushed down to the piers and barges, if possible, to rescue them from the flames which must soon have seized them. When suddenly the fireships that now got entangled with the enemy's barrier, exploded with all their elements of destruction, and immediately the air was full of the shattered machinery, and cannon, and the mangled and torn bodies of the soldiers. The earth shook as from an earthquake, and the waters of the Scheldt were so agitated as to rush over the lines of the citadel. Piers and boats were torn asunder, and more than 500 men perished by flood or flame—some were crushed out of the very form of humanity. Had the fleet of Zealand co-operated in season, Parma would have been forced to abandon the siege. The details of this siege form a bloody, but exciting chapter in the history of the Netherlands." WHEAT. Important Discovery. The N. Farmer publishes a letter from Rev. Mr. Coleman, announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly. The grain fly or insect, which for a few years past has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and excited wherever it made its appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the state of New York wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I know another instance in the same state, where, though the straw was large and the appearance promising, yet from thirty bushels sown not more than seven were obtained. I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints every where, and seen hundreds and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and had been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insect has been about forty miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grain. The habits of the insects have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to light upon the kernel of seed, to ascend it, and then descending in the inner side, to deposit his egg between the stalk and the kernel. I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several small yellow worms, about an eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any further observation of its habits are of no

importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the future insect. No preparation of the seed or ground has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security, as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack. Spring wheat sown as late as the 20th of May, has in a great measure escaped, while some sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June, has been untouched, though in case of such late sowing, the farmer will be very fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the frost. I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public what there is reason to believe will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventative.—Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation, by Dr. Elihu Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H. an intelligent, and enlightened, and a practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat, just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre. It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it, taking his proper breadth or cast, to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown whilst the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple.—The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of course, an animal substance. The lime or alkali mixing with the dew, is carried down upon it, and neutralizes or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventative three successive years, and has invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have invariably been destroyed. I visited at the same time, the field of a Mr. Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Dr. Lyman to make this application. The field consisted of several acres. He did it, and it has proved successful; but what is strongly confirmed by the value of this remedy is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly. These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which, as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received an indirect and indefinite communication, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H. but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details. HENRY COLEMAN. Meadowbanks, Sept. 15. From the Baltimore Patriot. A HORRIBLE VILLAIN. The Natchez Daily Courier, of the 9th ult. states that a being named William T. Short, who had been an inhabitant of one of the Penitentiaries of the Western States, but was liberated on account of his good behavior, hired himself as a wood-chopper to a man near Natchez a few weeks since—that he worked in the woods sometime, then pretended sickness as an excuse to return to, and sleep in his employer's house—that he was permitted to sleep in the house and in the room with a son of his employer—that he rose in the night and went out several times—that he at last came in, struck a blow with an axe at his room mate which lighted upon his forehead, stunned, but did not kill him—that he next went into the room of his employer, attempted to cut his throat, and partly succeeded—that he stabbed him several times in the temple and about the head, and with an axe broke several ribs and a wing of his wife—that the son, in the meantime, recovering from the effects of the blow he had received, and hearing screams from the room of his father and mother, seized a musket and rushed down stairs, when the villain, perceiving a man coming upon him armed, fled, crying with him, however, the contents of the musket, which was loaded with shot—that he fled, naked, and got off beyond the reach of pursuit. A few days afterwards Short offered his services as a wood-chopper to a man living above Pont Goupee, 150 miles from Natchez. On going out to look at the woods where he was to work, Short walking behind his new employer, raised his axe and killed him dead at his feet. He then returned to the house, in which there was no one except an old negro woman, whom he attempted to kill. She got clear of him and fled. He then robbed the house of what articles he wanted and went off. An alarm was raised, and he was soon after taken, when, the facts being proved

upon him, he was permitted to make his confession, and was then HANGED. In his confession, which is to be published, he stated that he would have killed any man for five dollars.

OBITUARY.

For the Adams Sentinel. The Clio Club—No. 2.

AN EVENING IN THE VILLAGE GRAVE-YARD.

It was one afternoon in the latter part of September, that I wandered into the village grave-yard, a small square piece of ground, situated about a quarter of a mile from the little town of —, bounded on all sides by a rustic fence, within the opposite angles of which were growing some forest trees, which were dispersed with some lowly rose bushes. All was silence! The bloom and verdure of the trees were mostly decayed, and in the adjacent wood were seen the "scar and yellow leaf." The numerous monuments of departed life invited my attention, as I passed among these gloomy habitations of death, to read the painstaking inscriptions which were neatly engraved on each stone. I had not been long in this silent retreat, contemplating the scene around me, and the solemnity which it inspires in so solitary an abode, when my attention was arrested by the grating noise occasioned in opening the grave-yard gate. A female figure approached, dressed in all the dark habiliments of woe. The solitary silence of the place, with the presence of the approaching mourner, cast a gloomy aspect over the scene. I felt the cold chills running through my veins—I felt my own condition weakened into a kind of pensive melancholy. She walked with an active, yet steady pace, nor did she seem to mind aught till she came to a large marble head-stone; casting her eyes on the inscription she knelt down, and to all appearance wept; she remained for some time buried in thoughtful meditation, while leaning over the moss-covered block; recovering, as from a dream, she took from off her arm, where it lay suspended, a small but neatly wrought casket of basket, and opening it drew out some flowers to strew the grave whereon she knelt—kissing the petals to bid them depart, and then, as if to learn the reason of this strange and unusual movement, although buried in silence, I approached the prostrate mourner, to inquire the cause of all her grief, and who had been so lately beneath the clay-cold sod, whence she so reverenced in calling flowers to launch. "Stranger! why dost thou weep? and who dost thou strew these flowers? for whom, alas! dost thou prepare to deck this bed of death?" In wild astonishment she raised her drooping head, the tears were falling like from crystal mountains; she cried, in accents melting into pity, "My Mother!" I thought her heart would break, when she pronounced the word. Never did I feel what it was to have a Mother until then; the big bright tears gushed from my eyes, and rolled in torrents down my cheeks. I wept—I felt the sting!—I, who had but a few short weeks before consigned a tumbler of earth to the lone-some grave, and had but once paid my vows at the tomb of her who had watched me with an angel's care! I attempted to hurry from the spot, to weep and to mourn; but ere I moved, the mourner turned, her pious eyes to heaven, well pleased the last fond rite was finished—"Lord! let not my boy depart in peace!" then rising gently from the moss-covered turf, she stood in strains melting my very soul to sympathy—"Stranger, I come to pay the last and tribute to a faithful friend; this village has been the play-place of my youthful days, and these drooping flowers, now decayed, I bring to grace my mother's grave—'tis all I've got to offer—the last memorial of my affection—I leave the village to-morrow (never to return) to seek a silent resting place; hast thou a mother still surviving to welcome your son—mine have fled (pointing to the grave) in that clay tenement; the guardian of my youth is gone, and gone for ever my loved, respected mother!—Farewell, stranger, we part to meet no more!" She quickly disappeared, and I returned home to ponder in my mind these things, for it was sadly troubled. Youth is a season of pleasure and of pain, of happiness and misery; and few, very few, reflect on that duty, that affection, which they owe to those who nurture and sustain them. But in the bosom of a female, there is a something planted, which is ever ready, on all occasions, to sympathize with misfortune; the springs of affection are so susceptible of impression, that she cleaves with admiring tenderness to that object. The ties that bind youthful hearts to the altar of parental affection, are doubly endeared by a recognition of those affections between these kindred souls; and more particularly so, when the great link of this endearing chain is torn asunder by the rude hand of death. The parental bond is disturbed, the instructive monitor is taken away, the guardian angel of their youthful life has left this unkind, ungenerous world, and scoured away to realms of bliss—yet we find with some they are not totally forgotten, but like some hoary spirit seeking its kindred, we often find them visiting the shades of departed worth, hovering around the tomb of silent virtue, bedewing with their tears the thirsty ground, where lie inured the remains of those who taught them first in early life the ways of truth and holiness. The affection proceeding from principles of virtuous consideration is of that sort which rarely ever languishes, or less itself in the base forgetfulness of minor things; 'tis durable, and almost imperishable to the ordinary compass of a mortgaging mind; it hovers around, with fond endearment, the object of its choice. But many, very many, reckless of every consequence, and forgetful of the duty which they owe a parent's love, barter off their joys by a tame submission to the improvident desire of their own headstrong passions; in following the waywardness of the world, seek no better asylum, after abusing a parent's love, than an untimely and unweelcome grave, where the first fruits, springing in the bosom of corruption, cannot grow to perfection, but must suffer the pinching and corroding torture of an endless and contemptible duration. I.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Governor's Message.

To the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In transmitting the annual message to the General Assembly according to usage and the directions of the Constitution, I should do injustice to my own feelings, if, in addressing you on the state of the Commonwealth, I should omit to offer my congratulations upon its prosperous and truly flourishing condition.

Pennsylvania has reached an eminence moral and physical, which leaves her second to no State in the Union. Her wealth, her enterprise, and her recent system for the attainment of knowledge, have elevated her character abroad, and given her strength and dignity at home. Her extensive lines of Railroads and Canals, her ample and steadily increasing revenues, in connection with her agricultural, manufacturing and mineral productions, will, in a short period of time, have thrown around her a power and an energy commensurate with all her future schemes of physical and intellectual improvement, with the consummation of every project which her commercial interests in honorable rivalry with neighboring States may demand, or the requisitions of an enlightened public policy may render it expedient for her to accomplish. Much has been done by her within a few years; much still remains for her to do; and that she may be enabled to reach the acme of wealth and power, which will leave her without a rival, and to which she must eventually attain, her march must still be onward. Nothing can stop her in her career to pre-eminence, short of a mercenary spirit, which, if indulged now that a solid foundation for such a superstructure has been successfully laid, would be to her future prospects, what blasting and mildew are to the expectations of the farmer, whose crop, upon which he has bestowed much labor, has been visited by their withering influence. There can be no reasonable cause for further procrastination; the means are at hand; and the whole scheme of improvement as originally contemplated, may be accomplished in less time, and at less cost now, than it could be executed for at a more remote period.

The measures adopted for establishing the credit of the Commonwealth have been attended with the happiest effects. When her loans are now offered in the market, they never fail to command active competition and high premiums. Her public stocks inspire confidence, both at home and abroad; and from the passing of the act of March, 1830, authorizing a loan of \$4,000,000, down to that of the 13th April last, directing the borrowing of \$499,000, there has been but one solitary check to her prosperous career in her extensive monied transactions, and that was but of momentary duration.

The loan last mentioned was negotiated in the usual manner, under the usual notice, and was awarded to the Bank of Pennsylvania, at a premium of \$12 02 upon every \$100 of stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum; in other words, the Bank pays to the State \$115,343 92 for the privilege of loaning her \$999,000, for 30 years, at the interest just mentioned. The correspondence in relation to this loan will be laid before you.

Since the commencement of the internal improvement policy, adopted by the State in 1826, to the present period, we have expended in the construction of canals & rail-roads, \$22,420,003 32. The whole of this sum has been borrowed at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, and has yielded to the Treasury in premiums upon the respective loans, an aggregate of \$1,356,653 36. Of this sum, \$1,296,279 36 were received upon loans negotiated since the 18th Dec. 1829, and regularly applied in aid of other funds appropriated to the same object, to the payment of interest accruing upon the public debt.

We are indebted for these auxiliary supplies to the well established credit of the State, and the well grounded confidence reposed in its characteristic punctuality, as well as its unquestioned ability to meet all its engagements, and which enabled us to execute one of the boldest designs, and to consummate one of the most stupendous works of art known among the achievements of modern times. Without the aid of these annual advances upon our loans, the State would have been driven to the necessity of borrowing sums equivalent to the premiums received, to meet the interest upon its debt, which would have been a policy at once destructive of its financial interests and fatal to its credit; or a resort must have been had to oppressive taxation, neither of which measures, it is believed, would have been sanctioned by the people, and consequently the prosecution of this great public work must have ceased, and the benefits already realized, as well as the solid advantages which they hold out, in prospect of which no just estimate can be formed, would have been lost to the public.

The effect, however, produced by establishing a permanent fund for the payment of interest, by imposing a light tax, and the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth during the prosecution of the public works, which was produced principally by the expenditure of the large sums of money in their construction, has enabled us to complete in about 8 years of active exertion, 60 1/2 miles of canal & slack water navigation, and 118 1/2 miles of rail-way, making an aggregate of 720 miles of improvements, to which may be added 7 1/2 miles of extension on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, authorized by act of the last session, 4 of which are now in navigable order, and the residue, I am informed, will be finished during the current year.

A state of peace and unexampled prosperity; combined with judicious measures to inspire public confidence, have enabled us to consummate a work so little burdensome to the people, which will place our future prosperity out of the reach of rival neighbors, will add greatly to the general and individual wealth, and will be the admiration and pride of this and succeeding generations.

It will be found upon reference to the records of the auditing department, that the taxes paid into the State Treasury, under the several acts of 25th March, 1831, entitled, respectively, "An act for assessing a tax on personal property to be collected with the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth," and "An act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the

standing, which will doubtless be collected and paid into the Treasury in due time.

The amount of tolls for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of October last, were estimated by the accounting officers, in their last annual report, at \$700,000. The actual receipts into the Treasury have fallen short of that estimate, however, about \$15,642 23, the amount actually received being \$684,357 77, exceeding the receipts of the preceding year \$374,568 62.

It is estimated that the revenues arising from the public improvements alone for the current year, will not fall short of, but in all probability, will exceed a million of dollars; which with the outstanding taxes supposed to amount to about \$310,000; the ordinary revenues arising from other sources applicable to the same object; and the premiums upon loans, should it be deemed expedient to borrow money for further extensions of the public works, will be sufficient to liquidate all the claims for interest and the ordinary expenses of the government, without the necessity of having recourse to other means to meet these objects.

Having found the Commonwealth involved in pecuniary embarrassments at the time the administration of its affairs was committed to my care, which left me no alternative other than an appeal to taxation, which is always odious to the people, or an immediate abandonment of a great and most important public enterprise in which the State had engaged; upon which she had already expended a large amount of money, and had contracted for the expenditure of many millions more; and having met the emergency and taken the course to which my duty to the State, its interest and its character pointed; but which placed me in the unenviable situation of being the first Chief Magistrate to recommend a state tax for any purpose; I rejoice that the affairs of the Commonwealth have been brought to an issue so prosperous, during the continuance of my administration, as to enable me to be the first also to announce to the Representatives of the People, and to our common constituents the cheering intelligence, which will not be more grateful to them than it is to myself, that further taxation for State purposes will not be required; and that the several acts of the 25th of March, 1831, for assessing a tax on personal property, and for increasing the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth may, without injury to the public interests, be permitted to expire by their own respective limitations. And here permit me to remark that, so far from this administration being obnoxious to the ungenerous charge of having involved the state in inextricable ruin by plunging it into an onerous and overwhelming debt, for the payment of which the hard earnings of its citizens of every grade and condition will from time to time be siphoned from them; it will soon be made manifest that a fund has been secured to the Commonwealth, proceeding from the very improvements for which the debt was contracted, which will not only relieve its citizens from future taxation, as well for payment of interest as for other State purposes; but will enable the government, at no distant day, to establish a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt itself; which if steadily and faithfully applied to that object, will at no remote period, place the state in the enviable condition of possessing an annual revenue of several millions of dollars, at the same time that it will have been entirely exonerated and discharged from all its debts contracted for the purposes of internal improvement.

The condition of the Commonwealth in regard to the revenues produced by her public works, presenting an aspect so prosperous, it would seem that the period has arrived when there ought to be no further impediment to their extension to such points as give the greatest points of usefulness in affording facilities to our internal commerce, and in rendering more profitable the works already finished. Among these the extension from the Western termination of the Pennsylvania canal to the harbor of Lake Erie, by such route as will afford the greatest facilities in its construction, as well as ensure the most constant supply of the necessary element to make it answer the great and important ends for which it will have been designed, presents strong claims which ought, in my opinion, to be no longer postponed. Equally important to the interests of the State and of the people of a large and interesting district of country is the project of carrying the canal from its termination at the mouth of the Lackawanna creek up the North Branch of the Susquehanna, to the line dividing the States of Pennsylvania and N. York, to intersect the Elmira canal and Ithaca rail road now in operation in that State. The completion of both improvements at the earliest period possible is highly important;—while the trade of the Lakes, of the territory of Michigan, the States of Ohio, Illinois and others of the Western and Southwestern States would find vent on the one—the salt, plaster and flour of Western N. York would be transported into the interior of Pennsylvania, and the iron and coal of the latter state would be carried in return into the state of N. York, upon the other.

The advantages arising to the Commonwealth from the construction of both the projected works, it is believed would be of immense importance. The increase of population which would immediately follow the commencement of these additional improvements, would, of itself, be a sufficient justification for the expenditure in their construction; but the increase of revenue which would be added upon their completion, to that already produced, and the facilities afforded to the people of those regions, in finding a market for their surplus produce, places the propriety of the measure beyond all question.

Whilst on this subject, permit me also to suggest the propriety of authorizing a further reconnaissance to ascertain the practicability of a route for a canal, from some point on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to connect with the French-creek Division, and by that ultimately with the harbor of Lake Erie.

It has been a subject of regret with many of our scientific and patriotic citizens, that Legislative attention has not long since been directed to the expediency of authorizing a geological and mineralogical survey of this State; a bounding, as it is known to do, in every variety of mineral wealth, such a survey would be of inestimable value in further developing the hidden resources of our prolific and opulent Commonwealth.

The discoveries which have already been made accidentally, and without the aid of scientific examination, strongly indicate the immense advantages that might be expected from a thorough geological exploration. Our State is emphatically the centre or heart of the Union; she has made and is still making either in her own right or by delegating authority for that purpose to others, rapid advances in the construction of canals and rail roads, which are the great arteries

through which by means of other great channels of communication, with which they either are or will be connected, innumerable millions of tons of our mineral & agricultural productions will ultimately be transported to every extremity of our extensive country. Here then I might stop and rest the propriety of the measure upon the additional productiveness it would occasion to that source of public wealth and revenue. But there are other considerations of paramount importance, which affect the interests of the farmer, the manufacturer and the citizen, and which would render such a measure still more highly beneficial: to the former it would unfold the localities in which are contained mineral substances, pregnant with those manuring and fertilizing qualities which would enable him to reclaim and enrich his soil: to the manufacturer there would be developed and applied to their proper uses that endless variety of ores, sands, clays, and other materials so essential to the profitable prosecution of his business; and to our citizens generally there would be discovered many new sources of wealth in their mines and their quarries, which lie concealed from them now, but which the measure proposed would enable them to realize, and convert to profitable and valuable uses.

This subject might be enlarged upon, but it may be sufficient to add, that if such a survey was authorized and carried successfully into effect, it would have a tendency greatly to increase the value of our soil; it would add largely to its productiveness; and that of our canals and railways; it would elevate still more the character of our State; it would promote the cause of science, and for a comparatively trifling expenditure we should secure a denser population and add incalculably to our individual and general prosperity. Permit me, then, to recommend this important measure to your early attention.—The work might progress gradually; an annual sum, such as the Treasury could spare without injury to other interests, might be appropriated for this object until it shall have been completed. Several of our sister States are engaged in thus exploring their hidden resources; one of them, Massachusetts, has finished her survey and is now realizing the advantages resulting from it.—A few years and I trust Pennsylvania will be doing likewise.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at their last session, the people of this State have recently decided a question which has for a considerable time past agitated the public mind, by casting their votes for or against the call of a convention to amend the constitution—the fundamental law upon which their government and all their civil, and I may add their religious institutions rest, and by which they have for the last 45 years been protected. Their decision is understood to have resulted in favor of a convention by a very decided majority of the votes given in reference to that measure; and whatever opinions may have been heretofore entertained by any of us upon that subject, it becomes our duty now, to bow to the will of the people, so unequivocally expressed, and to take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

After ascertaining officially, therefore, the state of the vote in relation to the call of a Convention, if it should turn out, as it is believed to be, in favor of that measure, you will doubtless perceive the necessity of making provision, by law, for complying with the expressed will of the majority, at as early a period as possible, by fixing upon the time, place and manner of holding and conducting the elections for the choice of delegates throughout the State, as well as the time and place of their meeting, for carrying into effect the objects for which they shall have been elected.—That the people may be safely trusted with that which most immediately concerns themselves, and at their pleasure change or retain their form of government, as to them may seem expedient and proper, is a position which may not now be controverted; and whatever objections may be started in relation to the mode adopted for ascertaining the public sentiment in reference to that measure, (the constitution having made no provision for such an emergency) there can be no doubt in regard to their right to adopt such a course, to enable them to bring about a reform, as they themselves shall consider best adapted to the attainment of that object. By expressing their opinions at the ballot box, in the form and manner prescribed by the act of Assembly, they have recognized its provisions as directory to them, at least, and admitted its authority as effectual as if the act had emanated immediately from themselves.

In my last annual message I took occasion to express my views at large in relation to the pernicious consequences resulting from the creation of monopolies by legislative enactment, and the indiscriminate conferring of Banking and other corporate privileges, to the manifest danger of ultimately undermining the stability of our free institutions, and the obvious injustice resulting from them to individual enterprise. I have discovered no cause for changing the opinions expressed in that document, and would respectfully refer you to it for the reasons therein assigned, why the further progress in that course of legislation ought to cease, and a more equitable mode of distributing public favors be introduced.

The Banks chartered during the last session of the Legislature, being two in number, having supplied the only localities in the State, in which such institutions had not previously been established, with the facilities for the transaction of business which other portions of the community had long and profitably enjoyed, but which to them had theretofore been denied; it would seem that a further increase of such establishments in any part of the

Commonwealth would be superfluous, and should be zealously guarded against, and that every additional application for similar privileges should be regarded with jealousy and distrust.

An evil, in my apprehension, of no ordinary magnitude has been introduced into our legislation, against the pernicious tendency of which, and its further progress, I would beg leave most earnestly to remonstrate—I mean the practice of guaranteeing, by legislative enactment, the payment of the interest upon the capital employed by companies incorporated for accomplishing some alleged object of improvement, in which the State has no direct or immediate interest; thus placing the Commonwealth in the attitude of an underwriter insuring to the corporators an interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital invested in a project, which, when completed, may never yield 3 or even 1 per cent.; in short, it is insuring that against all risk, which was undertaken as speculation at a risk; so far, at least, as the usual rate of interest now paid for loans is concerned.

A perseverence in this course of legislation, will, before long, operate like a cauter upon the public purse, and reduce your Treasury to a state of financial embarrassment, from which it will require no ordinary skill as well as means to relieve it.

It would be much better that the State should cause the work to be constructed in its own right; if it promises to be of public utility; or that a subscription of stock should be authorized in its behalf, which would at least give it the advantage of being represented in the direction and management of the construction of the work and the expenditure of the money. It is to the General Assembly as the protectors of the people's rights and the guardians of their interests, the public must look to apply the remedy to these growing evils. In the legislative body alone resides the power to restrict and to control that insatiable thirst for monopolies and chartered privileges, that morbid spirit of speculation, which would make the State stand sponsor for every abortive scheme in which corporations may choose to embark—it is there the axe must be laid to the root of the mischief, and these excrescences upon the body politic lopped off and deprived of their future growth.—The Executive, it is true, may interpose his negative, but that should be confined to extreme cases involving constitutional difficulties, or at most should be applied to bills providing for measures glaringly inexpedient, and too palpably improper to receive the force of laws: A more general application of that power would necessarily bring the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government into collision with each other, & destroy that harmony which is essential to a judicious and prosperous administration of its affairs.

The proper accounting officers will lay before you their respective reports, showing the state of the finances of the Commonwealth for the fiscal year, ending 31st Oct. last; from which it will appear that the receipts into the Treasury, exclusive of loans and premiums upon loans, but arising from the ordinary sources of revenue only during that period, amounted to the sum of \$1,523,006 61; which, with the balance remaining in the Treasury 1st Nov. 1834, of \$54,092 20, gives an aggregate of \$1,577,098 81; and that the expenditures during the same period, including interest upon loans, but not embracing the sum borrowed by authority of the act of 17th Jan. last, applicable to that object, amounted to \$1,381,303 71, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st Nov. last, of \$195,795 10, which together with so much of the monies since received into the Treasury, as will be necessary for the payment of the sum of \$250,000 borrowed from the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the payment of interest on the 1st Feb. last, in pursuance of the act of 17th Jan. above mentioned, and which is directed to be repaid within 12 months from the date of that act. Should the repayment of the said loan be made as mentioned, it will become necessary to make provision by law for procuring by loan or otherwise a sum sufficient to meet any deficiency that may happen in the fund for the payment of interest on the 1st Feb. next, to be repaid out of any sum in the Treasury at any time thereafter, not otherwise appropriated. It is estimated that the revenues for the fiscal year now current, will be amply sufficient to meet the interest and all other ordinary demands upon the government, and leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of November next.

I have the satisfaction to state for the information of the friends of education generally, that the provisions of the act to establish a general system of education by common schools, passed 1st of April, 1834, and its supplement of 15th of April last, has been accepted by a large majority of the school districts within the Commonwealth, as reported to the superintendent of public schools. The State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, which are not embraced within the provisions of the law, and the counties of Columbia, Montgomery, Greene, & Clearfield, from which no reports have been received, has been divided into 907 school districts; of this number, 536 have accepted, and 371 have rejected the provisions of the law. The directors of the several districts adopting the system have been somewhat remiss in transmitting their reports; they are, however, daily arriving.

The superintendent of common schools, will be enabled, at an early day, to lay before you a detailed report of the progress of the system; the effects it produces where it has gone into operation, and the future prospects of its friends in relation to it. From the reports received, it appears that in 66 districts in which the system is adopted, there are 238 schools in successful operation, in which are instructed 9,680 children; and in ten other districts active preparations are making to

carry it into effect. The directors of the several districts in which the schools are in operation, speak well in their reports of the character and general conduct of the teachers; the scholars, they say, are improving in their studies; they express much satisfaction with the system itself, its advantages to such as will avail themselves of it, and its ultimate general utility. There can be no doubt that as the system advances into more general use, and its advantages become more apparent, it will increase in favor with the people generally, but especially with the more liberal minded and intelligent; that the friends of a virtuous and moral education, to be extended to all the children within our extensive Commonwealth, will eventually triumph; and with the adoption of a few modifications, some of which, I understand, will be suggested in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, there is every reason for confident assurance, that the system will work its way into public favor, and will eventually be universally accepted and improved.

At the last session a resolution was adopted by the General Assembly, "relating to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal," which was referred to the Attorney General for his opinion in regard to the measures proper to be pursued for carrying the objects of the resolution into effect. That officer, with his characteristic industry and ability, has given the subject as thorough an examination as the circumstances within his reach would admit, and the result of his investigations has been transmitted in the shape of a legal opinion, which furnishes a history in detail of the origin and progress of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with the causes of the obstructions and embarrassments complained of in the resolution, and points out the legal remedy for their removal; a copy of which will be laid before you for your consideration, and such further legislative action in relation to a subject so important to our citizens as to the General Assembly shall seem expedient and proper.

The Judiciary of Pennsylvania, as at present organized, so far as my information extends, is generally esteemed to be efficient, safe, and entirely adequate to a prompt and vigorous administration of the laws. Complaints of the law's delay are no longer heard. The Judges are generally able, industrious men & sound jurists, whose decisions command the confidence and respect of the public. I am not aware that any additional legislation is required in regard to that department of the Government at this time.

The militia system is deplorably defective, and requires prompt attention to its re-organization and thorough amendment. It ought, if possible, to be raised above the reproach and ridicule which its inefficiency and general defectiveness have brought upon it. It is true, that to make it what it should be, the action of Congress must be brought to bear upon it; but by encouraging military associations, you may provoke a military ardor, which will add much to the efficiency of the system, and infuse a spirit of subordination and discipline into the whole body of the militia, which will inspire confidence, and make it in a measure what it ought to be, the bulwark of the nation.

The Penitentiary system still continues to accomplish all the beneficial effects which its philanthropic projectors could reasonably have expected from it. One of its greatest excellencies over all former plans of prison discipline, consists in the prevention of all combination as well as contamination, and the favorable opportunity it affords the convict of reformation and amendment of life, which is eminently exemplified in the lives and characters of those who have been subjected to its influences. All the cells directed by law to be built in the Eastern Penitentiary, are said to be nearly completed, and all the blocks occupied except one, which containing 136 cells is plastered and some of the doors are hung, and will be finished in season for the reception of prisoners in the spring; the appropriation made at the last session is deemed to be sufficient to complete all the cells now built. The prisoners sentenced under the different penal laws, to the Eastern Penitentiary, are now all received into that prison.—The state of the finances of this institution will appear in the report which will shortly be made to the Legislature. On the 1st Jan. last, there were 218 prisoners confined in the Eastern Penitentiary, and there have been received into it from various counties in the district, from that time until the 21st Nov. last, 128, and from Walnut street prison 69, who had been sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, but were detained in the former prison until a sufficient number of cells could be prepared for their reception, making the whole number received, 197, 70 have been discharged during that period, by expiration of sentence and pardon, and 3 died, leaving in the Penitentiary on the 21st Nov. last, 324 male, & 18 female prisoners. The conduct and deportment of the prisoners is represented to have been generally satisfactory, and as far as has been ascertained, most of the convicts who were discharged during either the present or past years, have conducted themselves so as to satisfy those who had an opportunity of judging, that the Legislature were not in error, when they founded the Penitentiary system.

I have received no information in relation to the condition of the Western Institution, must, therefore, refer you generally, to the report of its Inspectors which will shortly be laid before you. The prosperity of our country, throughout its whole extent, is great beyond all former example; but it is to be lamented that, whilst our hearts should be filled with gratitude and humble devotion, for the bounties of Providence, to Him who bestows them, there should have been manifested, in some portions of the Union, a spirit of wanton and insubor-

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dian, which has set aside the ordinary forms of law and executed summary vengeance upon the devoted heads of those who might fall within its power, according to its own undefined, illicit code of criminal justice. Whenever this spirit was dominant, a self-constituted tribunal predetermined that the victim should suffer the penalty, whether guilty or innocent; was the arbiter of his fate, property, life, liberty, reputation; every thing that is dear to man upon earth was made to submit to this relentless ordeal. Men became the voluntary executioners of their fellow-men. The most inhuman atrocities and wanton cold-blooded murders were committed in the open face of day, and sanctioned by communities, who would feel themselves greatly scandalized by having it supposed that they were not models of refinement, intelligence and respectability. Mobs were collected together, under the pretence that some act of immorality or dishonesty had been committed, which it was their province to punish or to correct. The domestic sanctuary was entered by violence, the obnoxious individual sought for, and, if found, fell a victim to an infuriated mob; if not, his property became a sacrifice to a phrensyed populace. And all this under the sanction of a plea of necessity, or the tardiness of the forms of trial in the Courts of Law. It would be gratifying to feel a consciousness that we had nothing of this spirit to reproach ourselves with, in our own State; but the truth will not, I am constrained to say, bear us out in claiming entire exemption from its destructive influences. Such things must not be tolerated in a country professing to be governed by just and equal laws. If the laws are too weak to afford protection to the citizen, in every emergency, it is time they should be made more efficient; the lives of our citizens must be secured against lawless violence; and it might not be unprofitable to inquire, how far it would conduce to the suppression of riots, if by legal enactment the obligation to make restitution of property, destroyed by mobs, was imposed upon the community within whose limits its destruction was perpetrated.

For some time past certain individuals under the name of abolitionists, few in number but manifesting a zeal worthy of a better cause, have been laboring most assiduously to impress upon the public mind the necessity of an immediate emancipation of that portion of our population now held in bondage by the people of the south. As might well be supposed, the promulgation of such doctrines produced an excitement of no ordinary character in that portion of the Union where slavery exists; and it has excited feelings of sympathy to a very great extent in other parts of the U. States, which have called forth expressions of public sentiment on the subject of a most decided character. In Pennsylvania, public meetings have been held, which have responded in emphatic language to the sentiments expressed elsewhere. There is, I believe, very little difference of feeling in regard to the question of slavery in the abstract, among us; we all deplore its existence; we deprecate it as an evil, and it is presumed there are but few of us who would not rejoice if there was not a remnant of it left upon our soil. Inhabiting a state which was the first to abolish slavery, we cannot be affected by the existing excitement, otherwise than as members of the great American confederacy, and as forming a link in the great chain which binds it together; as such we are deeply interested in the peace, the unity and integrity of the whole. This most delicate, and I may be permitted to say, unfortunate subject, formed a part of the civil polity of the South before, and at the time of our great political association. The sages of the revolution to whom the arrangement and detail of the political compact were entrusted, were aware of its existence in its fullest extent; they were no strangers to the servile condition of the slave, nor to the burdens inflicted upon the master; they knew that the evil existed, but they saw the impossibility of providing an adequate remedy. They were well convinced that there existed rights and interests which could not be abrogated or abridged without preventing, forever, the establishment of that union which they were anxious to cement; or producing consequences to their country of a far more dangerous and disastrous character and tendency, than the existence of the rights and interests they were about to concede. The rights were admitted, however, and the interests conceded, among the many other concessions which it became necessary to grant before all the conflicting claims could be reconciled, or the parties to the great bond of Union which it was their purpose to form and to perpetuate, could be harmonized and conciliated. These rights remain as sacred now as they were then, and these interests are as sacredly vested in the people of the slave-holding communities, now, as they were considered and known to be then.

And we are solemnly bound by the obligations of justice, humanity, and good faith, to abstain from interfering in any manner with them. The doctrines of universal emancipation, no doubt, had their origin in motives of the purest humanity, and in the most benevolent designs, and would, if left to themselves, by their mild and benignant influences, have greatly ameliorated the condition of both master and slave; indeed, they had already contributed greatly to that desirable end, and might, eventually, have produced the very object which is now professedly held out as the one desired to be accomplished. But the present crusade against slavery is the offspring of fanaticism of the most dangerous and alarming character, which if not speedily checked may kindle a fire which it may require the best blood of the country to quench, and engender feelings which may prove fatal to the integri-

ties of the Union, and must, therefore, refer you generally, to the report of its Inspectors which will shortly be laid before you. The prosperity of our country, throughout its whole extent, is great beyond all former example; but it is to be lamented that, whilst our hearts should be filled with gratitude and humble devotion, for the bounties of Providence, to Him who bestows them, there should have been manifested, in some portions of the Union, a spirit of wanton and insubor-

dition, which has set aside the ordinary forms of law and executed summary vengeance upon the devoted heads of those who might fall within its power, according to its own undefined, illicit code of criminal justice. Whenever this spirit was dominant, a self-constituted tribunal predetermined that the victim should suffer the penalty, whether guilty or innocent; was the arbiter of his fate, property, life, liberty, reputation; every thing that is dear to man upon earth was made to submit to this relentless ordeal. Men became the voluntary executioners of their fellow-men. The most inhuman atrocities and wanton cold-blooded murders were committed in the open face of day, and sanctioned by communities, who would feel themselves greatly scandalized by having it supposed that they were not models of refinement, intelligence and respectability. Mobs were collected together, under the pretence that some act of immorality or dishonesty had been committed, which it was their province to punish or to correct. The domestic sanctuary was entered by violence, the obnoxious individual sought for, and, if found, fell a victim to an infuriated mob; if not, his property became a sacrifice to a phrensyed populace. And all this under the sanction of a plea of necessity, or the tardiness of the forms of trial in the Courts of Law. It would be gratifying to feel a consciousness that we had nothing of this spirit to reproach ourselves with, in our own State; but the truth will not, I am constrained to say, bear us out in claiming entire exemption from its destructive influences. Such things must not be tolerated in a country professing to be governed by just and equal laws. If the laws are too weak to afford protection to the citizen, in every emergency, it is time they should be made more efficient; the lives of our citizens must be secured against lawless violence; and it might not be unprofitable to inquire, how far it would conduce to the suppression of riots, if by legal enactment the obligation to make restitution of property, destroyed by mobs, was imposed upon the community within whose limits its destruction was perpetrated.

For some time past certain individuals under the name of abolitionists, few in number but manifesting a zeal worthy of a better cause, have been laboring most assiduously to impress upon the public mind the necessity of an immediate emancipation of that portion of our population now held in bondage by the people of the south. As might well be supposed, the promulgation of such doctrines produced an excitement of no ordinary character in that portion of the Union where slavery exists; and it has excited feelings of sympathy to a very great extent in other parts of the U. States, which have called forth expressions of public sentiment on the subject of a most decided character. In Pennsylvania, public meetings have been held, which have responded in emphatic language to the sentiments expressed elsewhere. There is, I believe, very little difference of feeling in regard to the question of slavery in the abstract, among us; we all deplore its existence; we deprecate it as an evil, and it is presumed there are but few of us who would not rejoice if there was not a remnant of it left upon our soil. Inhabiting a state which was the first to abolish slavery, we cannot be affected by the existing excitement, otherwise than as members of the great American confederacy, and as forming a link in the great chain which binds it together; as such we are deeply interested in the peace, the unity and integrity of the whole. This most delicate, and I may be permitted to say, unfortunate subject, formed a part of the civil polity of the South before, and at the time of our great political association. The sages of the revolution to whom the arrangement and detail of the political compact were entrusted, were aware of its existence in its fullest extent; they were no strangers to the servile condition of the slave, nor to the burdens inflicted upon the master; they knew that the evil existed, but they saw the impossibility of providing an adequate remedy. They were well convinced that there existed rights and interests which could not be abrogated or abridged without preventing, forever, the establishment of that union which they were anxious to cement; or producing consequences to their country of a far more dangerous and disastrous character and tendency, than the existence of the rights and interests they were about to concede. The rights were admitted, however, and the interests conceded, among the many other concessions which it became necessary to grant before all the conflicting claims could be reconciled, or the parties to the great bond of Union which it was their purpose to form and to perpetuate, could be harmonized and conciliated. These rights remain as sacred now as they were then, and these interests are as sacredly vested in the people of the slave-holding communities, now, as they were considered and known to be then.

And we are solemnly bound by the obligations of justice, humanity, and good faith, to abstain from interfering in any manner with them. The doctrines of universal emancipation, no doubt, had their origin in motives of the purest humanity, and in the most benevolent designs, and would, if left to themselves, by their mild and benignant influences, have greatly ameliorated the condition of both master and slave; indeed, they had already contributed greatly to that desirable end, and might, eventually, have produced the very object which is now professedly held out as the one desired to be accomplished. But the present crusade against slavery is the offspring of fanaticism of the most dangerous and alarming character, which if not speedily checked may kindle a fire which it may require the best blood of the country to quench, and engender feelings which may prove fatal to the integri-

ty of the Union itself. It must, however, be left to public opinion alone to check and to control the further progress of this misdirected enthusiasm. Legislation cannot be brought to bear upon it without endangering other rights and other privileges, in which every individual in this great confederacy is deeply and solemnly interested. The freedom of speech and of the press, which after all is the safeguard to free discussion, and the best expositor of public opinion, must not be infringed upon or controlled by enactments, intended to remedy some temporary mischief only. I would take occasion, however, to suggest for the consideration of the General Assembly whether a calm, temperate and dignified, but at the same time, firm and decided expression of the views and feelings of that body in reference to this highly dangerous and mischief-threatening spirit, would not be calculated to give tone and expression to public sentiment in relation to that subject, and have a direct tendency to impose an immediate check and restraint upon its further progress.

In retiring from the station I at present occupy, I shall have the pleasing satisfaction to cheer me on my way to private life, which always accompanies a well-grounded consciousness of a faithful and honest discharge of the duties incident to a high and responsible public trust. Elevated by the citizens of my native State to the most dignified office in their gift, I could not be insensible to the extent of confidence they had reposed, nor of the weight of obligation I owed them. I may be permitted to say, however, I trust without incurring the imputation of egotism, that as the only return I could make for the confidence reposed, I have labored most assiduously and unremittingly during my continuance in office, to advance the prosperity of that Commonwealth over which I had been called to preside; to sustain its credit; to elevate its character and to promote its lasting welfare and happiness—and if, in the endeavor to secure these objects, I have in my intercourse with the legislative branch of the Government, at any time happened to differ from them in regard to particular measures of policy, it will be ascribed on their part, I trust, as it assuredly shall be on mine, to an honest difference of opinion arising from an anxious desire on either side to promote the public good. If, in the great leading measures of state policy, I have had the misfortune to differ from a portion of my fellow-citizens, in regard to their propriety and general utility, I have the gratification to know, that I was sustained in these measures by a still larger portion of them, and especially by their Representatives in General Assembly, whose legislative sanction they received, and under whose authority have been carried either partially or wholly into successful operation. The ultimate effect of those measures upon the general prosperity and happiness of the people of this great and growing Commonwealth, in all future time, I am content to submit to that unerring test—and in whatsoever situation I may be placed hereafter, whether in the peaceful scenes of domestic retirement, or in the more busy scenes of active life, the most fervent wishes of my heart shall be engaged, and my most ardent aspirations shall ascend for the welfare and happiness of my native state.

I have only to add, in conclusion, the assurance of my hearty concurrence with the General Assembly during my continuance in office, in all such constitutional measures as shall be adopted by them; that I shall carry with me into retirement, and cherish through life, grateful recollections for the distinguished marks of confidence with which I have been honored, and the many public favors which have been so repeatedly and so kindly accorded to me, and to bid you a last and an affectionate farewell.

GEORGE WOLF.
Harrisburg, Dec. 2, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Adams and Cumberland counties, are requested to meet at the house of Daniel Kenower, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, on the eighth day of December next, to elect THREE MANAGERS for the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Company, to serve for one year.

The Stockholders of said Company are to meet at the same time and place, to elect TWO MANAGERS, to serve for one year.

By order of the Board,
CHRISTIAN PICKING, Sec'y.
Nov. 16.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 11th day of January next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Carlisle—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

CHARLES UNDERWOOD.
Nov. 30.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Lefever, Trustee of Catharine Bringham, and Josiah T. H. Bringham, and Geo. E. Bringham, the wife and children of John Bringham, of the borough of Gettysburg, is filed in the Probate Office of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on the 29th of December next, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.
Nov. 30.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 5, 1835.

WE have anticipated our usual day of publication, to lay the Message of the Governor before our readers. It is a very respectable and satisfactory document. As we expected, he is of opinion that the State Taxes may hereafter be dispensed with.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania met on Tuesday last. In the House, 98 members were present. *Nor Middlesworth*, Esq. of Union, was elected Speaker on the first ballot, receiving 68 votes. *Samuel Shoch*, Esq. of Harrisburg, was chosen Clerk; *Dr. Fauss*, of this county, Assistant do.; and *Mr. John Ash*, of this town, Door-keeper.

In the Senate, 32 members were present. *Gov. Cunningham*, of Mercer, was re-elected Speaker. The anti-masonic, whigs, and Muhlenberg-men united upon him. His vote was 20—A. Read 10—scattering 2.

Henry Clay.—This distinguished citizen arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, from a visit to his son at Princeton. He was met, says the U. S. Gazette, at the Depot of the Railroad by a number of his friends, on horseback and in carriages, and escorted to the U. States Hotel, where an immense crowd was assembled, who cheered the distinguished guest, on his alighting from the carriage. The weather was exceedingly cold and blustering; but for that circumstance, short and imperfect as was the notice, thousands would have gone forth, to bring into the city a statesman who has been, emphatically, the friend of Pennsylvania.

It appears that *Mr. Everett*, who has been elected Governor of Massachusetts, received the great majority of the votes of the Anti-masonic party. It was against the Whig Lieut. Governor (Hull) that the Anti-masons joined with the Van Buren men. HULL was, however, elected.

Measures are in progress to construct a Railroad from Williamsport to Chambersburg, to connect with the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

The Hon. CHARLES LYNCH has been elected Governor of Mississippi, over Mr. Runnels, the Van Buren candidate. This looks equally for the magician. It is supposed there will also be an anti-Van Buren majority in the Legislature.

Since the above was in type, we observe the Globe has a different version of the matter. We will wait for the truth.

A great WEBSTER meeting was to be held in New-York on Friday last. The call was signed by upwards of a thousand of their most respectable citizens. We have not yet received the proceedings.

DESPATCHES FROM FRANCE.
The New-York Transcript of Tuesday says:—"Capt. Delano, of the *Boscawen*, informs us that the Despatches he brought, were put on board by Mr. Ogden, our Consul at Liverpool, who told him they were from France. These Despatches, we understand, were forwarded from this City on Saturday afternoon, by express, and probably reached Washington on Sunday."

An election held in the State of Tennessee week before last, shows a decisive reaction, favorable to the Whig cause, in that State.

We learn from good authority that a letter has been lately received by a gentleman in N. York, from Gen. Bernard, at Paris, stating in his opinion, that a war with France is inevitable. The king and his ministers had taken umbrage at some sentiments expressed by Mr. Livingston, in his speech at the public dinner given him in N. York; and Louis Philippe had also changed his views with regard to the policy of a war with a foreign power. He thought that such an event might strengthen his government.—*Boston-Courier*.

A convict in one of the prisons at Philadelphia, ascertaining that the time of his imprisonment was about to expire, and seeing no way in which he could procure a support during the approaching winter, without resorting to vice—in his dependency, this week, contrived means to deprive himself of life.

The Alexandria Gazette says:—"In consequence of the exorbitant charge made by the Railroad companies for carrying the mail between Baltimore and

Washington, we understand that it is the intention of the Post Master General to have the mails put in their cars as common freight, accompanied by guards, and thus transported without other charge than would have to be paid upon boxes and bales of goods. This will be an effectual way of "reducing the fare."

An Ohio paper has manufactured some new Latin words. He says "*Pocla nascitur*." We think it would be more sensible, were it "*Pocla nascitur*."

THE National Intelligencer has a long article, giving a sketch of the past life and present position of DANIEL WEBSTER, which we shall take the first opportunity of transferring to our columns. The following are the concluding paragraphs:

"Mr. Webster is a man and a citizen, upon the untarnished ermine of whose character not a sully of dishonor rests.

He is an orator, whose grave and lofty eloquence, earnest in the impassioned conviction of right, and sustained in its highest flights by the heaven-sent inspirations of genius, speaks to the innermost hearts of his countrymen, like the voice of a great messenger of truth and wisdom.

He is a statesman in the largest and broadest sense, who has looked quite through the policy of nations; to whom the records of the past and the experience of the present are the familiar lessons of the future; one of those men of history, predestined to fill with their greatness the gazing eye of the world.

He is a patriot, true, pure, and constant; on whose brow and whose life is legibly inscribed, in characters of light, the exhortation of Wolsey to Cromwell:

"Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be truth's,
Thy country's, and thy God's."

Whether, to such a man, should the American people go, when they seek a fitting hand to wield the executive authority of the American Union?

We suppose and believe, that if the query be put to any citizen of the United States—what man, (party combination, and purposes, and individual preferences apart,) do you think best qualified to hold the office of Chief Magistrate of this Republic? The answer of nine persons out of ten would be—Daniel Webster. If his entire fitness for the office, taking into account merely his public services and the qualities of his mind and character, has ever been seriously and deliberately in good faith called in question, it is a fact which has not come within our observation. A Southern man may say, I prefer a Southerner—and he makes this objection against Mr. Van Buren just as decidedly as against Mr. Webster. A friend of Mr. Clay may prefer him; of Mr. Calhoun, him; of Gen. Harrison, him; of Mr. White, him; and still, which of them would deny that Mr. Webster was fitted to do honor to the office and the country? And is not the duty of the opposition, as well as its interest, a plain one? To unite and concentrate their forces upon that individual, among the distinguished men who together adorn and uphold the cause of the opposition, who is the first choice of many, the second choice of nearly all, and avowed on every side to be abundantly, nay, pre-eminently, qualified for the Presidency? With such a candidate in the field, it would be glorious to succeed—it would be no dishonor to fail; and, whatever should be the issue, every man might lay his hand on his heart, and say—I have conscientiously accorded my good wishes, my influence, my vote, to a great man, a patriot of the stamp and lineage of the Phocians and Tullys of old; a statesman of whom my countrymen to the latest generation may be proud—and I leave the event to the directing wisdom of the good Providence, which overrules the destinies of States and of Empires."

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Nov. 20.
We learn that JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief of the Cherokees, has been arrested, and is in the custody of the Georgia Guards.

The following further information on the subject of the "outrage" committed by the arrest of John Ross (Cherokee Chief) and others, by the Georgia Guard, is copied from the "Tennessee Journal," published at Athens, Tennessee, under date of November 18th:

"*Most Extraordinary*.—We have been informed that the Georgia Guard, who are little better than a lawless banditti, have lately come into the State of Tennessee and arrested John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, and some strange man (Mr. Payne, no doubt) who was temporarily at Ross's, and carried them in custody to Spring Place, Georgia. We do not know under what pretence this has been done; but we do know it is an outrage upon the personal rights of Mr. Ross and his guest, and a contumelious insult to the authorities and citizens of Tennessee, for which the parties deserve, as we hope they will receive the severest chastisement of the law.

We care not what the charge against Mr. Ross and his guest may be; he is a citizen of Tennessee, under the protection of our law, as has been lately decided by the supreme Court of the State, secured in his rights of person and property, by the constitution and laws of the land. If he has been guilty of any offence against the laws of Georgia, why was he not prosecuted in the usual form? Why has he been thus lawlessly seized, without authority, and in violation of the laws of the State, which promised him protection, and carried by force to Spring Place, in the custody of the redoubtable Capt. Bishop.

"It was at first rumored that Major Curry, the agent of the Cherokees, had procured Mr. Ross's arrest, but upon inquiry, we can find no evidence that he was concerned; and we hope, for the honor of our country he was not."

Extract of a Letter from Lewis Ross to a gentleman in Nashville, Tennessee.

"On the night of the 7th inst. the Georgia Guard, commanded by Col. Bishop, and acting under the order of Maj. B. F. Curry, as it is understood, came to John Ross's residence, which is within the chartered limits of Tennessee, arrested him, and seized all the public documents

belonging to the nation, and have taken them off into Georgia. A gentleman from the State of New-York happened to be there, who had been engaged in collecting money for publication, and whose name is John Howard Payne, was also arrested, and his papers all taken—and they are both now prisoners in Georgia. What is to be done with them, I cannot pretend to say."

From the Berks (Pa.) Journal.

It is known to many among us, and should be understood by all, that Mr. Clay introduced a bill into Congress last year, having for its object the division of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. No doubt but that illustrious statesman will again, at the approaching session, call up this bill. Here every representative in Congress from Pennsylvania may unite for a common interest; and the man who would not sustain a measure, by which five hundred thousand dollars would annually flow into our treasury, should be in all future times branded as the enemy of his constituents. If politicians make this a party question, Pennsylvania will worship no man. She expects every representative will do his duty when the question comes up for consideration in the House.

Murder will out.—We learn, says a Plattsburgh paper, that a letter has been received by a gentleman at Champlain, from a member of the Vermont Legislature, stating that there is a convict in the State Prison, at Windsor, Vermont, who has confessed the crime of murder. Our readers will doubtless recollect the atrocious murder committed at Champlain, two years since upon Miss Stevenson, under circumstances the most shocking and melancholy. The villain is said to be in prison at Windsor for a felony, and from the tortures of a guilty conscience, has discovered the fact of being the perpetrator of that foul murder. We understand that measures have been taken to get possession of all the particulars, and we hope to lay them soon before our readers.

Missionary Afflictions in Burmah.

In the Baptist Register of Friday, is published a letter from Mrs. Howard, wife of a missionary in Burmah, which gives a discouraging picture of the state of things in that empire at the date of her writing, which is May 20th. Mr. Howard was laboring under a severe attack of bilious fever—the Karen convert whom the missionaries had engaged to instruct them in their language, had just died in their house, of the small pox—and their scholars, fourteen in number, mostly Karen boys and girls, had been seized and compelled to return to their own homes, so that the mission was, temporarily at least, in a great measure broken up. The Rev. Mr. Webb, another of the missionaries, and his wife, left Rangoon or Maulmein on the 14th of February, intending to be absent about six months. Eight of the converts, four men and four boys, had been confined in prison for declaring themselves Christians, after which they were sent to their own homes. Ke Sanlong, a native convert, who had been deputed by the missionaries as a preaching assistant, was arrested, imprisoned for twelve days, fined three hundred rupees, and finally released with a strict prohibition from preaching, under penalty of death. Many of the converts of Rangoon had fled to the jungle to escape persecution, and great efforts were made by the governor to seize them all. Mrs. Howard says that in consequence of these persecutions, the natives within the walls of Rangoon would not receive tracts from her husband, but those without the walls accepted them eagerly. There was no preaching, none of the missionaries understanding the language, and their native assistants and interpreters having been obliged to fly or secrete themselves.

We learn from the Wellburg Transcript that a boat arrived at the wharf about a week ago, with 39 emigrants, bound for Susanna, 100 miles above St. Louis, Missouri. It was built on the bank of the Susquehanna river, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, had ascended the Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania canal, and from thence passed up the canal to Hollidaysburg, a distance of 173 miles. At Hollidaysburg it was put on the railroad cars and transported over the Allegheny mountain to Johnstown, at the western base of the mountains. The distance between these two last points is 36 miles, and the road passes over an elevation of 2,370 feet above the level of the ocean. At Johnstown the emigrant was again launched into the canal, which it descended to the Ohio river, at Pittsburg, a distance of 120 miles. Here it entered the Ohio and took its departure for the Mississippi; which river it will ascend to the place of its final destination.—*Compiler*.

From the Territory of ARKANSAS we learn, that the Legislature of that Territory has passed an act, without the approbation of the Governor, for electing Delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the future STATE OF ARKANSAS; which Convention is to assemble on the first day of January.

Trans-Atlantic Steam-Packets.—By the following from an English paper, it appears that the British Government are in earnest about establishing a line of Steam-packets from Ireland to America; where the packet-station is to be, is not so certain as most of us had supposed. It is not likely that Valencia will be that station.

The Government has appointed Capt. Evans, R. N. to survey the harbors on the western coast, in order to select the most eligible site for an Irish American packet station:—Galway, Valencia, and

Kerry, are candidates. Mr. O'Connell votes for the last, which will probably be chosen. A railway from Dublin to the place fixed on will be constructed immediately after the determination is made, and it is hoped that money for that purpose will be advanced from the treasury."

Steam Navigation across the Atlantic.

Among the notices of application to the Legislature, is one for a Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose of navigating vessels by steam from this city to Europe and elsewhere. The experience of the past year in running steamboats between this port and Charleston, proves that there is no serious obstacle in the way of crossing the Atlantic by steam, unless it be the extent of space-way required for the storage of fuel. By the use of coal this difficulty may be in a good measure obviated.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Christian Register.

DIED, in Easton, (Mass.) Aug. 3d, Mrs. Ruth Pool, widow of the late Deacon Samuel Pool, aged ninety-seven years. Early in the year 1750, at the age of 20, Mrs. Pool, whose maiden name was Fullerton, was married to Mr. Samuel Pool, then of Bridgewater, with whom she lived nearly seventy-one years, in the exemplary and faithful exercise of all the virtues of an amiable, discreet, and affectionate wife and mother.

The family of this lady has been remarkable for its numbers and health. At the death of her husband, in Dec. 1830, their descendants were 271, of whom 251 were then living. At the time of her decease, her descendants were, ten children, (nine now living,) seventy-two grand-children, two hundred and forty-five great-grand-children, and seventeen great-great-grand-children; amounting in all to THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR descendants; of whom one hundred and thirty-eight are the offspring of her two first-born children who were twin-sisters. The deaths that have occurred among her descendants are forty-two, viz: 1 child, 8 grand-children, 30 great-grand-children, and 3 great-great-grand-children, (all of whom, excepting five, died in childhood,) so that the number of her living descendants, at the time of her death, was three hundred and two.

There has been another trial for breach of promise. It took place last week in Boston, and Miss Melitable Granger recovered from Mr. W. Farwell the sum of \$800. We dare say the man deserved the verdict, but we object to the publication of the letters which passed between the parties. Who is there, that has had any thing to do in these matters—and who has not? that does not, in searching some odd corner of his writing desk, find an occasional letter which he would not, for the worth of worlds, have "put into the paper?"—some expressions of feeling that only youth talks of, and only manhood realizes—which are true to life and experience, but must never be proclaimed.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Salem (Mass.) Register says:—"Housewives must be cautious in cooking their cabbages. We hear that in cutting open a small cabbage, boiled whole, in this town lately, a reptile of the Lizard species was found in it; and on giving pieces of the meat cooked with the cabbage, to a dog and cat, the poisonous effects were immediately visible. The dog became swollen and sick, but recovered—the cat was affected in the same way; run off, and probably died. Had the family partaken of the food, disastrous consequences would undoubtedly have followed."

The following is an extract of a letter, which was written by Napoleon Bonaparte, 1797—when about to depart for Egypt, to a young American, with whom he had previously formed an acquaintance, and who was soon to leave France for the U. States. The letter, which was published as authentic in the newspapers of that period, is curious, as exhibiting his ideas of the U. States at that time:—

"You soon depart for the Western, and I for the Eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is now opened before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic; you go to unite yourself once more with a people among whom I beheld at once the simple manners of the first ages of Rome, and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility and science of Athens, with her factions, and the valor of Sparta without her discipline.

As a citizen of the world, I would address your country in the following language: Every man and every nation is ambitious, and ambition grows with the power, as the blaze of a vertical sun is the most fierce. Cherish, therefore, your national strength, strengthen your political institutions—remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world as the police in London or Paris, and soldiers are not made like potter's vessels, in a minute—cultivate union or your empire will be like a colossus of gold fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign or domestic

public will be permanent—and, perhaps, Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions."

The Legislature of Massachusetts has thrown open the bar to all persons to practice law, over 21 years of age, of good moral character. Will Massachusetts lawyers be admitted to practice, in our courts, because they come to us with "clean papers," or must they be subjected to an examination?

DISTRESSING DEATH.—A Mr. DANIEL GAMBLE, who was employed in the Saw Mill of Mr. H. Haldeman, near Columbia, on Sunday the 24th ult. having been thrown on the log directly before the saw, which was in motion, was cut in so dreadful a manner before he was rescued, that he died in about two hours. "The saw entered at the right shoulder, taking off the arm, entering so far as to touch the spine, and within two inches of the breast bone. As the body moved with each stroke of the saw, the wound was much enlarged, the shoulder blade being much shattered, and the muscles torn into shreds. The lungs were perfectly visible through the opening & were torn by the saw, which also carried bits of cloth, flesh & sawdust into the chest.—*Lat. Union*."

DIED.

At Pittsburg, on Monday morning last, Mr. Thomas M. Creary, (tailor,) formerly of Gettysburg.

On the 25th ult. suddenly, at the house of Mr. Michael Bushman, in Cumberland township, Miss Henrietta C. Getz, in the 24th year of her age.

Two Journeymen SHOEMAKERS

WANTED immediately by the subscriber, to whom constant employment and generous wages will be given. DANIEL BALDWIN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 5.

TEMPERANCE.

THE Rock-creek Temperance Society will meet on Christmas day, at 1 o'clock, at the Rock-creek Chapel. JOHN WILSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 5.

ADJOURNED Public Sale.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Catharine Leckey, deceased, and also in pursuance of the last will and testament of Mary Leckey, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of December, inst. at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in said Borough, at the corner of South Baltimore and High streets, bounded by a 14 feet alley, and a lot late the property of Geo. Welsh, Esq. on which are a two-story FRAME HOUSE, with a Back Building, a Log Stable, &c. &c. a never-failing well of water convenient to the house, a fine garden, and a variety of Fruit Trees.—Also,

3 valuable Building Lots, fronting on High-street, and separated from the above property by said alley; and having also an alley in the rear.

—Also—

At the same time and place,
24 Shares of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg, and 4 do. in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.

JAMES BARR,
Executor of Catharine Leckey.
MOSES McCLEAN,
Executor of Mary Leckey.

Dec. 5.
If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

Important Improvement in SPRING SEAT RIDING SADDLES.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have purchased the Patent Right for the Counties of York and Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania, to an important improvement in the Spring-seat Riding Saddle.

The improvement consists in the application of springs of peculiar construction to the seat and pommel, to the attachment of the girth or girths to the tree, and in the construction of the head or pommel; so that the saddles made upon this plan are incomparably superior to any saddle heretofore in use, in point of strength, durability, and elasticity to the horse and rider. The application of the spring to the girth is productive of ease and comfort to the horse, and protects him from injuries arising from violent or sudden exertions. The horn is a spoon-shaped flattened piece of wrought iron, somewhat in the manner of the Spanish saddle. The improvement is also applicable to side saddles, and may be used with or without the Horn.

It is deemed unnecessary to describe the Patent Saddle more minutely. The public are respectfully invited to call at the shops of the subscribers, where the saddle may be seen, and any information respecting it obtained.

The subscribers assure the public that they intend to put the best stock and work in these saddles, and pledge themselves that any advantage promised to the purchasers thereof, will be most fully realized.

TOBIAS MYERS,
JOHN H. AXE.

York, Dec. 5.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Peter Kump, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, that an

INQUEST

will be held on the 24th of said deceased, situate in Germany township, shrouded, on Friday the 1st day of January, 1836, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to make partition of the same, if it can be done; and if not, to appraise it whole and undivided.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 30, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court, will be exposed to Public Sale, on **Saturday the 26th of December next, at 1 o'clock**, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, Situated in Menallen township, Adams county, containing **9 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Ithney, Joseph Wierman and others, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Stable, &c. with a spring of water at the door. To be sold as the Estate of **Rosanna Buckmaster**, deceased.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by
JAMES BELL, Jr. Adm'r.
Nov. 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on **Saturday the 26th day of December next,** THAT WELL-KNOWN

Tavern Stand Situated in Petersburg, (York Springs), lately kept by the Miss Biglams. The house is large and convenient, with a well of water (with a pump in it) at the door, a good Kitchen, two Stables, and a Carriage-house convenient. There are also attached to this Stand,

Three Lots of Ground, fronting on the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road, and also

Another Lot of Ground, separated from the others by an alley, containing 4 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with upwards of 50 bearing choice fruit trees on it.

This Stand being situated where the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike and the State road leading from Harrisburg to Gettysburg cross each other, has an advantage over any other Tavern-stand in the place.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next, or immediately if required.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the terms will be made known by the subscriber.

Also—at the same time & place,

HORSES, COGS, one broad-wheel WAGON, a close CARRIAGE, and various other very valuable articles.

JAMES M'COSH.
Nov. 30.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

G. F. HIMES WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that he is now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with **EMMERSON'S READER** and **ARITHMETIC** at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other **SCHOOL BOOKS.**
Nov. 30.

SPECIAL COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for holding Special Courts of Common Pleas," passed the 15th day of March, 1816, and its supplements,

A SPECIAL COURT of Common Pleas will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, in and for the county of Adams, on **Monday the 28th day of December next**, (being the fourth Monday in said month), at 10 o'clock, A. M. to try and determine all such matters as shall properly be cognizable by the said Court.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Nov. 2.

Trial List—Special Court.

Peter Hamer vs. Michael Doudle.
David Winters vs. Samuel Epley, eldest son, and one of the heirs at law, of **Peter Epley,** deceased.

General Jury, Special Court.

Lattimore township—John Wolford, Wm. Gardner.
Straban—Alex'r Campbell, Jas. Dickson.
Huntington—John Gardner, Thomas Stephens, Wm. Gardner, Abel Walker, Adam Blaybarg, Wm. Moorhead.
Berwick—Mathias Steigera, Henry Gitt, Conovergo—Wm. Gitt, Jr. Henry Herring.
Tyrone—John Neely, Baltzer Snyder, Nicholas Dextrick, Thomas M'Cleary, Peter Miller, Leonard Delap.
Liberty—Wm. M'Creary, Samuel M'Nay, Henry Wortz.
Franklin—David Willis.
Hamilton—Jos. Reel, Wm. Witherow.
Mountain—Philip Kohler, Jesse Wolford.
Gettysburg—Robert Smith, Geo. Shryock, Adam Walter, Samuel Witherow.
Menallen—John Knouse, C. F. Keener.
Hamilton—William Brown.
Reading—George Brown.
Nov. 30.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This work will in future be edited by
Mrs. J. H. NICHOLAS, who will receive the aid and advice of
WASHINGTON IRVING,
EDWARD EVERETT,

GILIAN C. VERPLANCE,
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN,
making the necessary selections for it.
New-York, June 15.

THE LADY'S BOOK, A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose, By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY L. A. GODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Friday the 25th of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.** on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Lattimore township, Adams county, containing **237 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Burkholder, George Koch, and others, on which are erected a two-story

LOG HOUSE, large Stone Bank Barn, a good Orchard, and a stream of running water through the property; also, one other

1½ story Log House, double Log Barn, and two Orchards, with two good springs of water on the land.—Also,

Fifty Acres of Mountain-Land, in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Ziegler, Henry Fickel, and others.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **John Lobaugh** and **Joseph Lobaugh,** deceased.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 30, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, the Subscribers, Trustees of **BORIS FAHNESTOCK,** will offer at Public Sale, on **Thursday the 24th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.** on the premises,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing **16 Acres**, more or less, having thereon a

TAN-YARD, with 16 layaway and other necessary Vats, large Bark-shed and Shop, Patent Bark-mill, &c. There is a constant supply of running water through the Yard. The other improvements are

TWO GOOD LOG Dwelling-Houses, Barn, and a good bearing Orchard, with a well of good water at the door. The land is of the first quality, and under good fence, containing a sufficiency of good Meadow. This property is situated on the Pine-Grove and Berlin road, in a very healthy situation, and is well located as to the advantages of country homes and bark, and is well worthy the attention of any person wishing to engage in business of this kind.

At the same time will be offered for sale about **80 Cords of BARK.**

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The property will be shown in the meantime to any person wishing to purchase, by

C. F. KEENER, Trustees.
WM. REK,
Nov. 30.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

SIX CENTS, and a small basket-full of Black-Oak Shavings Reward,—but no thanks or charges paid.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the borough of Gettysburg, on Friday night last, or Saturday morning, an indentured Apprentice to the Cabinet-making business, a boy of the name of **John Winters.** He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a sandy complexion, rather down-looking when spoken to; he had on when he eloped, a fine black cloth roundabout, light blue cassinet pantaloons, Monroe shoes and a black fur hat; he took with him two shirts, two pair of woollen stockings, a pair of fine Monroe shoes, with other clothing and articles not now recollected.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing the said Boy, or trusting him on my account, for I am determined to enforce the law against those persons aiding the same.

CHRISTIAN STOUT.
Gettysburg, Nov. 16.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a **FRESH SUPPLY OF DRY GOODS,**

Consisting of Blue, Sup. Black, Anelajide, &c. Broad Cloths, Striped and Corded Cassimeres, Fancy and plain Satinets, together with a general assortment of Merinoes, double and single width, of various colors, Prints, & Woollen Goods. He has also filled up his assortment of

BOOKS, as to be enabled to supply the varied applications of the Public.

He would very respectfully solicit the Public to call and see them; would return his grateful acknowledgments for former patronage; and with respect requests a continuance.

C. F. HIMES.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

Oil of Celsus, For Beautifying and Preserving **HUMAN HAIR.**

ing off, (particularly after sickness,) promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color—prepared only by **WILLIAM GOODRIDGE,** York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **S. H. BUEHLER.**
June 8.

TRUSSES.—Holl's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **S. H. BUEHLER.**

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills, FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1 50 a box.

ALSO—THE CELEBRATED Cambria Tooth-Ache Pills,

least injury to the Teeth: Official this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, **T. KIDDER,** immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st. near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment by **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,** Druggist & Apothecary.
July 20.

A Valuable Farm.

In Carroll's Tract, FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Thursday the 10th day of December next,** on the premises, the

VALUABLE FARM, Late the Estate of **Samuel Witherow,** Esq. deceased, situate in Carroll's Tract, Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa. containing about

326 ACRES, of which above 200 are first rate LIME-STONE LAND—and the balance in excellent Timber. The improvements are a good two-story Stone

Dwelling-House, large stone Bank Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, and a Spring-house, over a never-failing spring near the dwelling; a good well of water also near the house, with a pump in it; and

a good ORCHARD, with 150 bearing Fruit Trees, and a Cider-Press. About twenty Acres are in good Meadow, and so much more can be made as desirable. Nearly all the fields are well watered. An indisputable title will be given. The terms will be one-half in hand, and the balance in six equal annual payments.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by **JOHN MARSHALL, Adm'r.**

JOHN WITHEROW, Adm'r.
Nov. 23.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same on application to either of the Administrators.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c. And a handsome selection of

BOOKS. All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 1.

OUT LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, **6 OUT LOTS** of Land, in the Borough of Gettysburg, and near thereto. They are under good fence and well improved.

WALTER SMITH.
Oct. 26.

FOR SALE, UNTIL the first of January next, by the subscriber, his

DWELLING AND STORE-HOUSE, with three other OUT-LOTS. If not sold then, all will be for Rent.

DAVID ECKER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated **ALBION CORN PLASTER** affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the roots, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the **Albion Corn Plaster**, with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

WM SHAW.
Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28.
Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills, FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1 50 a box.

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least injury to the Teeth: Official this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, **T. KIDDER,** immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st. near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment by **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,** Druggist & Apothecary.
July 20.

College Edifice.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by **JOHN B. McPHERSON,** Chairman of the Building Committee, on or before the **18th day of December next,** for the erection (and furnishing all the materials) of an Edifice for **PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,** at Gettysburg. The Edifice to be 150 feet front, 42 feet back, and four stories high, with a cupola on the centre-building. The drawings and specifications of said Building may be seen on or after the 5th day of December next, by calling upon

D. GILBERT, Sec'y Building Committee.
Gettysburg, Nov. 23.

The Editors of the Repository, Chambersburg, Reporter, Harrisburg, and Republican, York, will give the above three insertions, and charge this Office.

REGISTER'S ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby Given, To all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATOR ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 29th day of December next,** viz.:

The account of **Samuel M'Nay,** Administrator of the Estate of **Agnes M'Nay,** deceased.

The account of **Peter Stine,** Executor of the Estate of **George Stine,** deceased.

The account of **Peter Myers,** Administrator of the Estate of **David Myers,** deceased.

The account of **George Trenkle,** Administrator of the Estate of **Joshua Trenkle,** deceased.

The account of **John Wolford,** Administrator of the Estate of **John Albert,** deceased.

The account of **Daniel Mickley** and **E. Flohr,** Executors of the Estate of **Valentine Flohr,** deceased, who was guardian of **G. M. Flohr.**

The account of **Daniel Mickley** and **E. Flohr,** Executors of the Estate of **Valentine Flohr,** deceased, who was guardian of **Matilda Flohr.**

The account of **Alexander Caldwell,** Executor of the Estate of **James Agnew,** deceased.

The final account of **Peter Hull,** Administrator of the Estate of **Jacob Slagle,** deceased.

The account of **Jacob Smith,** Administrator of the Estate of **Mary Faller,** deceased.

The account of **Thomas C. Miller,** Administrator of the Estate of **Charles Gopd,** deceased.

The account of **John Everitt,** Administrator of **Elias Pearson,** deceased.

The account of **Catharine Chambers,** Administrator of **Francis Marshall,** dec'd.

THOS. C. MILLER, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23.

Lancaster Glue. THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

NOTICE. THE first instalment of the subscriptions to **Pennsylvania College** is now due. Subscribers will please call with the Treasurer, and pay the same.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r.
Oct. 26.

WINDOW GLASS! THE Subscriber has received from Pittsburgh, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of **WINDOW GLASS,** which he will sell at the **Manufacturer's Prices,** including Freight. He now has on hand 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

CHARLES F. HIMES.
Sept. 14.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC. THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Jan. 6.

BOOK STORE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books. Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every Kind, and a general assortment of **Printers and Toy-books** for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

REPORT OF THE

SCHOOL DIRECTORS

Of the District consisting of the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year ending the first Monday in November, 1835.

Number of Schools—Six: besides a colored School, which was continued for 3 months.

Number of Scholars—Males 149—Females 146—Total, 295.

Number of Teachers—Male, 4—Female, 2—Total, 6.

Teachers' Salaries—Male Teachers, \$20 per month; Female Teachers, \$12.

Characters of Teachers—good. Branches of Study taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar.

Number of months each School has been kept open—Six have been continued since January 1st; and one for three months.

Rent of School houses, \$175.

Other costs of maintaining the Schools—\$50.

Money rec'd for the use of the Schools—From the State, \$212 70; from the County, \$170; from the Borough, \$221 75; from other sources, \$1 00.

[Published agreeably to the 16th section of the 'Act to establish a General System of Education by common schools,' passed 1st April, 1834.]

Gettysburg, Nov. 30, 1835.

At an Orphans' Court, HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of Nov'r, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Durkee, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

JOHN ALBERT, deceased, to wit, Jacob, Cyrus, Conrad, Eliud, George, Elizabeth, Martha, Lydia, Mary, and Juliana Albert, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 29th day of September following, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and Cyrus Albert appearing and agreeing to take the Tract containing 223 acres & 41 perches, and Jacob Albert accepting of one Tract of 93 acres, and the balance of said Real Estate remaining undisposed of—

The Court Grant a Rule on all the heirs and legal representatives aforesaid, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 29th day of December next, to shew cause why the balance of said Real Estate should not be sold agreeably to the immediate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
T. C. MILLER, Clerk.
Nov. 30.

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE Subscriber, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to his stock of Dry Goods, &c. has opened, in part of his Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to his order. He has also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which he considers himself responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
" Morocco do. do. do.
" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
" Calf and Coarse Brogues,
" Do. Shoes, (regularly made),
" Do. do. (pegged),
" Seal do. and Brogues,
" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)
" Slippers, plain and colored,
Ladies' Seal Boots,
" Gaiter do.
" Seal Slippers,
" Monroe do.
" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of **Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c.** The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

CHARLES F. HIMES.
Sept. 14.

Morrison's Pills. The Hygienic Universal Medicine OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the intestines, thoroughly cleansing the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of all diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. For sale at the Apothecary of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Oct. 12.

ALMANACS, BY the gross of eight dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-Store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

HANDBILLS, AND PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of "The Adams Sentinel."

Swaim's Panacea for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, June 30.

Potter's Catholicon, A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.